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- COESSENTIALITY**. *n. f.* [from *coessential*.] Participation of the same essence.
- COETANEOUS**. *adj.* [from *coetaneus*, Latin.]
1. Of the same age with another. Sometimes with *to*.
Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous* unto both. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 3.
Every fault hath some penal effects, *coetaneous* to the act. *Government of the Tongue*, f. 6.
 2. Sometimes *with*.
Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone. *Bentley's Serm.*
- COETERNAL**. *adj.* [from *coeternus*, Latin.] Equally eternal with another.
- Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
- COETERNALLY**. *adv.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another.
- Arius had already dishonoured his *coeternally* begotten son. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 52.
- COETERNITY**. *n. f.* [from *coeternal*.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.
- The eternity of the son's generation, and his *coeternity* and consubstantiality with the father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond's Fund.*
- COEVAL**. *adj.* [from *coevalus*, Latin.]
1. Of the same age.
Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval, and new thorn, from the clear brook
Recent. *Prior*.
 2. Of the same age with another, followed by *with*.
This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval* with mankind.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis are *coequal* with the former. *Bentley's Sermons*.
Silence! *coeval* with eternity;
Thou wert, ere nature first began to be:
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee. *Pope*.
 3. Sometimes *to*.
Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude, that idolatrous religion was *coeval* to mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.
- COEVAL**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary.
- As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good nature. *Pope*.
- COEVIOUS**. *adj.* [from *coevius*, Latin.] Of the same age.
- Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some other thing *coevius* to it. *South's Sermons*.
- TO COEXIST**. *v. n.* [from *coexist*, Latin.]
1. To exist at the same time.
The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.
Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* together. *Locke*.
 2. Followed by *with*.
It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *coexisted*. *Locke*.
- COEXISTENCE**. *n. f.* [from *coexist*.]
1. Having existence at the same time with another.
The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke*.
 2. More commonly followed by *with*.
We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexistence* with him. *Grew's Cosmol.* b. ii. c. 4. f. 24.
- COEXISTENT**. *adj.* [from *coexist*.]
1. Having existence at the same time with another, with *to*.
To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requisite that that thing should be *coexistent* to the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke*.
 2. Sometimes *with*.
This proves no antecedent necessity, but *coexistent* with the act.
Time is taken for so much of infinite duration as is *co-existent* with the motions of the great bodies of the universe. *Locke's Works*.
All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are *coexistent* or contemporary with it. *Bentley's Sermons*.
- TO COEXTEND**. *v. a.* [from *coextendo*, Latin.] To extend to the same space or duration with another.
- Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended* with the body moved. *Grew's Cosmol.* b. ii. c. 1. f. 2.
- COEXTENSION**. *n. f.* [from *coextend*.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.
- And though it be a spirit, yet I find it is no inconvenience to have some analogy, at least of *coextension*, with my body. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.
- COFFEE**. *n. f.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *caben* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs.] The tree is a species of Arabick *JESSAMINE*, which see.
- It is found to succeed as well in the Caribbee islands as in

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- their native place of growth: but whether the coffee produced in the West Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. The berry brought from the Levant is most esteemed; and the berry, when ripe, is found as hard as horn. *Miller*.
- COFFEE** also denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Some refer the invention of coffee to the Persians; from whom it was learned, in the fifteenth century, by a mufti of Aden, a city near the mouth of the Red Sea, where it soon came in vogue, and passed from thence to Mecca, and from Arabia Felix to Cairo. From Egypt the use of coffee advanced to Syria and Constantinople. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France; and a Greek servant, called Pasqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, in 1652, to make his coffee, first set up the profession of coffeeman, and introduced the drink among us; though some say Dr. Harvey had used it before. *Chambers*.
- They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as foot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatick; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon*.
- To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the spoon. *Pope*.
- COFFEEHOUSE**. *n. f.* [from *coffee* and *house*.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests are supplied with news papers.
- At ten, from *coffeehouse* or play,
Returning, finishes the day. *Prior*.
It is a point they do not concern themselves about, farther than perhaps as a subject in a *coffeehouse*. *Swift*.
- COFFEE-MAN**. *n. f.* [from *coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffee-house.
- Consider your enemies the Lacedaemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffeeman* to Agellus? *Addison*.
- COFFEE-POT**. *n. f.* [from *coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.
- COFFER**. *n. f.* [from *coope*, Saxon.]
1. A chest generally for keeping money.
Two iron *coffers* hung on either side,
With precious metal full as they could hold. *Fairy Queen*.
The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
If you destroy your governour that is wealthy, you must chuse another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *D'Estr.*
 2. Treasure.
He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour sake. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.
 3. [In architecture.] A square depression in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment. *Chambers*.
 4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. *Chambers*.
- TO COFFER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure up in chests.
- Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer* up. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- COFFERER of the King's Household**. *n. f.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the comptinghouse and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household, for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowell*.
- COFFIN**. *n. f.* [from *coffin*, French.]
1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.
He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himself to his sepulchre. *Sidney*, b. ii.
- Not a flower sweet
On my black *coffin* let there be thrown. *Sb. Twelfth Night*.
One fate they have,
The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave. *Waller*.
The joiner is fitting screws to your *coffin*. *Swift*.
- 2. A mould of paste for a pye.
- 3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.
- 4. In farriery.

COFFIN of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot. *Farris's Dict.*

TO COFFIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a coffin.

Wouldst thou have laugh'd, had I come *coffin'd* home,
That weep'd to see me triumph? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
Let me lie
In prison, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. *Dome*.

COFFIN-MAKER. *n. f.* [from *coffin* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your sextons, *coffin-makers* and plumbers? *Tat.*

COG

- TO COG**. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by *Skinner* from *coqueliner*, French.]
1. To flatter; to wheedle; to sooth by adulatory speeches.
I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home below'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
The outery is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by *cogging* in the word. *Tilston, Preface*.
I have *cogged* in the word to serve my turn. *Stillingfleet*.
Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces. *Dennis*.
 2. To *Cog a die*. To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify.
But then my study was to *cog* the dice,
And dextrously to throw the lucky piece. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gamesters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift*.
Ye gallants of Newgate, whose fingers are nice
In diving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Swift*.
 3. **TO COG**. *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle.
Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford: now shall I fin in my wish. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
- COG**. *n. f.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.
- TO COG**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.
- COGENT**. *n. f.* [from *cogent*.] Force; strength; power of compelling; conviction.
- Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever showed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke*.
- COGENT**. *adj.* [from *cogent*, Latin.] Foreible; restless; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.
Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior*.
They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if possible, this most *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley*.
- COGENTLY**. *adv.* [from *cogent*.] With restless force; forcibly; so as to force conviction.
- They forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as being weak or fallacious, which our own existence, and the sensible parts of the universe, offer so clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke*.
- COGGER**. *n. f.* [from *To cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.
- COGGLESTONE**. *n. f.* [from *cogulo*, Ital.] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner*.
- COGITABLE**. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] That which may be thought on; what may be the subject of thought.
- TO COGITATE**. *v. n.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] To think. *Diſt.*
- COGITATION**. *n. f.* [from *cogitatio*, Latin.]
1. Thought; the act of thinking.
Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker*.
A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of the mind in seeing, is carried to the object represented, which is no more than simple *cogitation*, or apprehension of the person. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diss. on Rom. Idol.*
This Descartes proves, that brutes have no *cogitation*, because they could never be brought to signify their thoughts by any artificial signs. *Ray on the Creation*.
These powers of *cogitation*, and volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley*.
 2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.
The kings, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 3. Meditation.
On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fixt in *cogitation* deep. *Milt. Paradise Lost*.
- COGITATIVE**. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of thought and reflection.
If these powers of *cogitation* and sensation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from some *cogitative* substance, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley*.
 2. Given to thought and deep meditation.
The earl had the closter and more reserved countenance, being by nature more *cogitative*. *Watson*.
- COGNATION**. *n. f.* [from *cognatio*, Latin.]
1. Kindred; descent from the same original.
Two vices I shall mention, as being of near *cognition* to ingratitude, pride and hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. *South's Sermons*.
 2. Let the critics tell me what certain sense they could put upon either of these four words, by their mere *cognition* with each other. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.
 3. Relation; participation of the same nature.
He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognition*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 11.
- COGNITIVE**. *n. f.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowell*.
- COGNISOUR**. *n. f.* [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowell*.

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- COGNITION**. *n. f.* [from *cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction.
- I will not be myself nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Sb. Troil. and Cressida*.
God, as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, not only in power, as under his subjection, or in his presence, as in his *cognition*; but in their very essence, as in the soul of their casualties. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 2.
- COGNITIVE**. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.
- Unless the understanding employ and exercise its *cognitive* or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them. *South's Sermons*.
- COGNIZABLE**. *adj.* [from *cognoscibile*, French.]
1. That falls under judicial notice.
 2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.
Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance, others of a mixed nature, such as are *cognizable* both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.
- COGNIZANCE**. *n. f.* [from *cognoscere*, French.]
1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.
It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of. *L'Estrange*.
Happiness or misery, in converse with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognizance* of. *South*.
The moral crime is completed, and there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law. *Addison's Freeholder*, No. 6.
 2. A badge, by which any one is known.
And at the king's going away the earl's servants stood, in a seemly manner, in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both sides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
These were the proper *cognizances* and coat-arms of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v. c. 10.
- COGNOMINAL**. *adj.* [from *cognomen*, Latin.] Having the same name.
- Nor do those animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the constellations which pass under animal names in heaven; nor the dogfish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 24.
- COGNOMINATION**. *n. f.* [from *cognomen*, Latin.]
1. A surname; the name of a family.
 2. A name added from any accident or quality.
Pompey deserved the name great: Alexander, of the same *cognomination*, was generalissimo of Greece. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
- COGNOSCENTE**. *n. f.* [from *cognosce*, Latin.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing. *Diſt.*
- COGNOSCIBLE**. *adj.* [from *cognosco*, Latin.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.
- The same that is said for the redundancy of matters intelligible and *cognoscible* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.
- TO COHABIT**. *v. n.* [from *cohabit*, Latin.]
1. To dwell with another in the same place.
The victorious Philistines were worried by the captivated ark, which feraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South's Sermons*.
 2. To live together as husband and wife.
He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to *cohabit* with her as such. *Fiddes's Sermons*.
- COHABITANT**. *n. f.* [from *cohabit*.] An inhabitant of the same place.
- The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*. *D'Arcy of Pity*.
- COHABITATION**. *n. f.* [from *cohabit*.]
1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.
 2. The state of living together as married persons.
Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation*, and actual consummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after seventy years *cohabitation*. *Tatler*, No. 56.
- COHEIR**. *n. f.* [from *coheres*, Latin.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.
- Married persons, and widows and virgins, are all *coheirs* in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their estate. *Taylor's Holy Living*.
- COHEIRESS**. *n. f.* [from *coheir*.] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.
- TO COHERE**. *v. n.* [from *cohere*, Latin.]
1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same body.
Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Woodward*.
We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
- None